

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.

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## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HUMPHY DUMPTY.  
NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE WHITE FAUN.  
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—ROSEDALE.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—TWO REDDED ROOMS.  
SHEAR, THE COLLEGE PARK.—THE BROWN OF THE BROWN.  
BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—JOE.NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel.—LIGHT AT LAST—No.  
FRENCH THEATRE.—LA BELLE HELENE.BARNARD'S OPERA HOUSE, and Music, Broadway and 14th street.—IDOL OF THE MOUNTAIN.  
PLYMOUTH CHURCH, Brooklyn.—OLE BELL'S GRAND CONCERTS.NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—GYMNASTICS.  
JOURNALISM, &c.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 314 Broadway.—BALLET, PARCE, &amp;c.

KELLY &amp; LEON'S MINSTRELS, 20 Broadway.—SONGS, JOURNALISM, &amp;c.—GRAND DETACHMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 25 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENT, SINGING, DANCING, &amp;c.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMEDY, JOURNALISM, &amp;c.—GRAND DETACHMENT.

BUTLER'S AMERICAN THEATRE, 422 Broadway.—BALLET, PARCE, TANNI, &amp;c.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—FAMOUS.

HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS.—JOURNALISM OF THE WILD FAUN.

DRAMATIC COLLEGE HALL, No. 800 Broadway.—PICTURES OF THE FUTURE.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 613 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

New York, Tuesday, March 31, 1868.

## TRIPLE SHEET.

## THE NEWS.

## IMPEACHMENT.

The Chief Justice took his chair, as presiding officer of the High Court of Impeachment in the Senate chamber, at half-past twelve o'clock yesterday afternoon, and soon after the Managers, the President's counsel and the members of the House entered. The galleries were filled from an early hour with the same elegant and fashionable audience that occupied them on the previous days of impeachment.

Mr. Butler, on behalf of the Managers, opened the case for the prosecution in a long speech, which he read from printed slips, and which will be found in full elsewhere in our columns to-day. He discussed the validity of the Senate acting as a high court, the right of Senator Wade to participate, former impeachment precedents, and reviewed generally the testimony to be brought forward to sustain the charges.

At the conclusion of this speech the Managers proceeded, through Mr. Wilson, to offer documentary testimony for the prosecution, the oath of office of Andrew Johnson in succeeding to the Presidency, the certificate of Chief Justice Chase to the oath, the nomination of Mr. Stanton as Secretary of War by Mr. Lincoln, and his confirmation by the Senate, being presented and read. The managers of the President to the Senate assigning reasons for his suspension, and Mr. Stanton was then commenced, but in the midst of the reading the court adjourned until to-day.

## CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday the bill to regulate appeals to the Court of Claims was amended and postponed until to-day. The bill to relieve Representative H. R. Butler, of Tennessee, from political disabilities was taken up, but again laid aside to admit of consideration on the report of the Committee of Conference on the Tax Exemption bill. The report was ordered to be printed and went over for the present, Mr. Sherman giving notice that everything in the bill objectionable to the Senate had been stricken out and that he would press it to a vote as soon as possible.

The Senate, soon after the adjournment, adopted itself into a Court of Impeachment, and on resuming its functions as a Senate the report of the Conference committee was again taken up and agreed to.

In the House Mr. Churchill introduced a bill requiring a new election for President in case an interval of eighteen months intervenes between the double vacancies and the ordinary termination of the Presidential term, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The joint resolution of the New Jersey Legislature, withdrawing its ratification of the proposed constitutional amendment was presented by Mr. Haight, and its reading was interrupted by the departure of the House for the Senate chamber. On returning Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, moved that the paper be returned to the New Jersey Legislature as disrespectful and scandalous. This motion after a lengthy argument, in which the Speaker of the House took a conspicuous part by reading of answering points of order, was adopted by a vote of 80 to 17. Messrs. Hill, Bailey and Moore, of the New Jersey delegation, voting for it.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate was not in session yesterday. In the Assembly a resolution was introduced and adopted requiring the treasurer of the Binghamton Inebriate Asylum to make answer to charges against him of having procured legislation by bribery and corruption, and to state, if such be the case, the items of money expended for such purpose. Two more Managers of Impeachment in Canal Commissioner Dorn's case were announced.

## EUROPE.

By special telegram dated in Naples yesterday, forwarded through the Atlantic cable, we learn that Admiral Farragut gives a grand ball on board the Franklin to-day and that the United States fleet under Farragut's command will sail eastward at the close of the week.

The news report by the cable, dated in London yesterday evening, March 29, says the political news is meagre and unimportant.

Consols at 93½. Five-twenty 71½, a 72 in London and 74½ in New York.

Cotton firm, with middling uplands at 11½. A 11½. Broadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions quiet. Produce unchanged.

The steamship City of Boston brings a mail report dated to the 19th of March, but its points have been very fully anticipated by our cable despatches.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Our special despatches from Havana state that the ship which fell under the displeasure of Captain General Luandini had departed for Cadix, after making an address to the clergy in the cathedral at Havana.

Canada is excited over another Fenian scare. The garrison at Montreal are under arms, and the volunteers all over the country have received orders to be ready. A quantity of Greek fire or phosphorus has been discovered in the Irish part of Montreal, and the government claims to have news of Fenian preparation at Buffalo and St. Albans. The whole move, however, is said to be for the purpose of pressing a conscription bill through Parliament.

In the Board of Councilmen yesterday resolutions fixing the 1st of September, 1869, as the day for commencing work on the opening of Church street were presented and laid over. A resolution directing that steps be taken to correct evils complained of on the Weehawken ferryboats or to confiscate the ferry lease was referred to a Committee on Ferries.

The street cleaning Commission yesterday directed the monthly bill of the street cleaning contractor to be paid. From January 1 to March 28, it was reported, twenty-five hundred loads of snow and ice were carted away from Broadway.

Before the Board of Aldermen yesterday Police Justice Michael Connolly presented a claim for \$100,000 against the city for injuries received by being dumped out of his carriage by a street obstruction, from the effects of which he became so ill that his

life was despaired of, and his obituary was published in the papers.

An interesting batch of affidavits made on behalf of the Drew wing in the great Erie Railway litigation, and intended to be used before Judge Balcom on the motion for the removal of Frank Work from office as a director of the company, were served yesterday upon the attorneys of the Vanderbilt faction and upon the parties to that branch of the litigation. The motion before Judge Cardozo to dissolve the injunction in the suit of Bloodgood against the Erie Railway Company has been adjourned until after the hearing of the appeal at General Term. The bill recently passed by the New Jersey Legislature conferring all the privileges on the Erie Railway Company that they possessed in New York was signed by Governor Ward yesterday and has therefore become a law.

In the United States District Court yesterday the case of Neil vs. The Steamship Taber came up for trial. The action is brought to recover damages for injuries sustained to a portion of her cargo, which was consigned to merchants in this city. It is alleged that the damage to the cotton was the result of a conspiracy between the captain and chief engineer of the vessel to sink her off Key West, but which culminated in the ship being waterlogged. Decision reserved.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen had several important matters before them yesterday afternoon. The special committee of the Board having under consideration the three million loan to the Bridge Company submitted a lengthy report in favor of the proposed grant. A protest against a commission to control the affairs of the Fire Department was adopted.

General Grant has promulgated the order assigning General Hancock to the command of the new department of the Atlantic.

The Mississippi Convention propose to remain in session and draw per diem until the impeachment is safely over.

A disastrous riot is reported among the coal miners in McKeesport, Pa.

The Hamburg American Packet Company's steamship Allemanda, Captain Bardua, will sail at two o'clock P. M. to-day (Tuesday) for Southampton and Hamburg. The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at twelve o'clock M.

The stock market was strong yesterday. Government securities were firm. Gold closed at 138½.

At the National Drove Yards yesterday the market for beef cattle was quite active and prices ruled very firm. The number on sale was moderate, being only 1,100 head. Extras sold at 18½c. a 19c.; fair to ordinary 14c. a 16½c. Milch cows were quiet and heavy at \$10 a \$11 for common to extra. Receipts increasing. Veal calves were 10c. a 12c. per lb. lower and quiet, at 11½c. a 12½c. for prime and extra and 9c. a 11c. for inferior to common. Sheep and lambs, though quiet, were steady and in moderate supply. We quote prime to extra 8½c. a 10½c. and inferior to good 6½c. a 8c. Swine were not active and closed heavy, at 9½c. a 9½c. for fair to prime and 8½c. a 9½c. for common. The total receipts for the week were 5,207 hives, 175 milch cows, 1,234 veal calves, 15,810 sheep and lambs and 21,489 swine.

## The Impeachment Trial—Mr. Butler's Opening.

When a cause is weak and had we cannot feel surprised if its supporters advocate by declamation what they are not able to prove by argument. After a very careful perusal of Mr. Butler's opening speech, delivered in Washington yesterday, before the High Court of Impeachment, we have failed to discover anything therein which makes a case against President Johnson. Mr. Butler opens his argument with the statement that he addresses a Senate and not a court; the Senate is bound by no law; no judge can aid in its deliberations—in a word, the Chief Justice of the United States is a mere figurehead in this great proceeding. Such is the opinion of the counsel for the prosecution, and it becomes important from the fact that the question of whether the Senate is or is not a court will probably be the subject of much debate before the trial ends. The next thing in order is a very lengthy and tiresome attempt to prove that Mr. Benjamin Wade is entitled to sit as one of the jurors on the trial. Mr. Butler plunges into a sea of precedents, which utterly fail to meet the point at issue. In all of his quotations from the trials of others, before the British House of Lords and the Senate of the United States, it is nowhere shown that any Peer or Senator had a direct interest in the conviction of the accused. We are told that the father and uncle of Anne Boleyn aided in her trial, and adjudged her guilty of infidelity to King Henry the Eighth; but Mr. Butler fails to mention that the lives of both of those men depended upon their verdict. The precedents drawn from the British House of Lords are ridiculous when applied to a trial in this republic. Mr. Butler forgets that the British Parliament is almost an absolute power; that it is untrammelled by any written constitution; and that the idea of a lord's power rendering him eligible to sit upon a trial where his own interests are involved is essentially a monarchical and aristocratic one, utterly incompatible with our democratic ideas and institutions. Another point is made that the right of a Senator taking part in the trial (whether interested in the result or not) cannot be challenged, because the number of Senators is limited, and the people must not be deprived of their right to representation where a case of such momentous gravity is before the Senate. If this doctrine holds good then the trial is not only an egregious farce but an outrage upon the ten ex-rebel States, whose Senators are not permitted to represent them in the court.

After dwelling at length on Mr. Wade's eligibility to aid in making himself President of the United States, Mr. Butler proceeds to discuss the articles of impeachment. At the very opening of his argument (if it can be styled such) he garbles Mr. Johnson's language on the subject of removals, and distorts and falsifies history by asserting that if the President be sustained a new right and power will be given to the Executive. Every Chief Magistrate of this republic, from Washington to Lincoln, has exercised the right of removing obnoxious officials. If the constitution does not expressly grant the power of removal, its exercise for many years has made it, as it were, a common law—one sanctified by long usage and custom. But Mr. Butler is terribly exercised at the idea of a President removing an official that he or his predecessor appointed. He argues as if the creator should become the creature of his own creation. And here again the counsel for the prosecution is most unfortunate in his quotations from past legislation, and in attempting to prove that the accused has been guilty of "high crimes" he really defends him. Referring to the power of removal, he admits that the First Congress, when it passed the act creating the office of Secretary of War, implied the power of removal. Did the Tenure of Office bill repeal that act? If it did, was not the office of Secretary of War also abolished? We find numerous quotations from legislation

on the power of removal, but nowhere does Mr. Butler show that any previous Congress questioned the right or power of making such removals.

But perhaps the most astonishing portion of Mr. Butler's speech is that in which he denies that Mr. Johnson is President in his own right. We are told that he is but serving out Mr. Lincoln's unexpired term, and that as Mr. Stanton was appointed Secretary of War by the latter his successor is bound by such appointment, and cannot, therefore, take advantage of that portion of the Tenure of Office bill which provides that the Cabinet of each President may be of his own selection. Mr. Stanton is serving under Mr. Lincoln's term of administration, just as Mr. Johnson is; it was a violation of the law to attempt his removal, and consequently a high crime and misdemeanor. Mr. Butler denies the right of the President to question the constitutionality of any law, so that, no matter how glaringly unconstitutional an act of Congress may be, it is the duty of the President to enforce it, although in so doing he violates his oath of office. Turning to the appointment of General Thomas as Secretary of War *ad interim*, the counsel denounces it as a usurpation. The charge of conspiracy is enlarged upon and has for its main foundation an allegation that General Thomas said he intended to "kick" Mr. Stanton out of office. The creation of the new military department and the promotion first of General Sherman and afterwards of General George H. Thomas are all declared part of a plot to remove the barnacle of the War Department and take possession. The charge of conspiring with General Emory is made the subject of a long sensation story, in which Mr. Butler proves to his own satisfaction that because the President sent for General Emory and asked him the questions he did at that particular time the purpose was to seduce that officer into a disobedience of the laws.

After discussing the various phases of conspiracy at an almost intolerable length Mr. Butler takes up his own charges that the President, in his speeches, had endeavored to bring Congress into disrepute, and that by speaking as he had his remarks tended to bring the Executive office into contempt. Now, we would ask, who commenced this vituperation and denunciatory speechmaking? Did not Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, in the House of Representatives, denounce Mr. Johnson in a fierce and bitter speech long before that gentleman left Washington on his tour to Chicago? During the canvass last year radical Senators and Congressmen delivered political harangues filled with the most violent denunciations and coarse abuse of the President. Even Mr. Colfax, the Speaker of the House, went so far as to declare that he (Mr. Johnson) would be hanged if he did thus and so. Were not all of these things equally as bad as anything that Mr. Johnson ever said or did? Mr. Butler, in a very melodramatic style, depicts the scenes at St. Louis and Cleveland, where the President bandied words with the mob, and shudders with virtuous indignation at the "ungentlemanlike" position then occupied by the Chief Magistrate of the nation. But Mr. Butler entirely forgot to mention another scene which took place in the City Hall Park of New York, in which he was an actor, and a very prominent one, too. He forgot to mention that he, too, bandied words with a mob, and was so indignant as to describe the voters of New York as a pack of thieves and robbers, and he would have continued, probably, with other undignified remarks had not a partially rotten apple, thrown by a belligerent citizen, struck him on the breast. Was his position then less reprehensible than that of Andrew Johnson, a citizen of Tennessee and President of the United States?

We have thus hastily reviewed the opening speech of Mr. Johnson's prosecutors. If they have proved anything like "high crimes and misdemeanors" we have failed to discover the proof. The speech has not even the advantage of sophistry. Its arguments are lame and beggarly; its quotations are worthless and can aid the defence only; its charges fall to the ground from their own weakness. Throughout the long pages we have perused we find everything of the partisan and stump orator and nothing of the statesman performing a grave duty. As a legal argument it scarcely rises above the level of the pettifogger's bald dash. There is but one truth to be found in it, and that is that "the future political welfare and liberties of all men—in this country we suppose—hang trembling on the decision of the hour." All true, very true, but not in the sense that Mr. Butler means it; for whatever be the end of this trial, it will be the deathblow of the radicals as a political entity, and thus will be assured the future liberties of the people of this republic.

Daniel Drew Versus Cornelius Vanderbilt. Daniel, in escaping to Jersey, escaped from the lion's den, and Mr. Drew, in securing a recognition from the Jersey Legislature, is entrenched in his new position. Jay Gould, of the Drew company, in hurrying westward with a couple of millions to push forward the Erie broad gauge extension, has made a good flank movement against Vanderbilt. Nor is it positively certain that the Drew party will fall in their movement before the New York Legislature to secure a recognition of their extra stock, although in their first effort they have been baffled. On the other hand, Vanderbilt, they say, has been so actively buying up the Erie stock that, if he does not now, he very soon will hold the stock balance of power, even against Drew's new issue of eight millions. By no means is the battle decided, and with Drew entrenched in Jersey, while Vanderbilt, the attacking belligerent, has to operate from the opposite side of the Hudson, there is no telling how long the siege will last, what it will cost or how it will end.

Vanderbilt and Drew are both remarkable men. Vanderbilt is a perfect giant as a practical, go-ahead man of business. Great on steamboats, he is greater on railroads. The Hudson River, the Harlem and the New York Central, before he took them in hand, were somewhat like the armies of the Union before Grant was called to manage them—they were like a balky team, one horse pulling one way and another, or not pulling at all, and so they were literally doing nothing for the stockholders and nothing for the public. Vanderbilt has changed all this, and the Harlem, Hudson River and Central stockholders and the public are equally charmed with his successful admini-

stration of their affairs. Vanderbilt is a man of the world, and, though a railroad man, he believes in horsemanship. He can talk horse with Grant or trot a horse or two with Bonner on the shortest notice. His spare time in the way of recreation has been devoted to fast horses, and hence he has become equal himself any day to two-forly on a plank road. Daniel Drew is a churchman. He believes in the "stated preaching of the Gospel," like the model democrat, dead and gone, of Sandy Hill, and in the building and endowment of churches he is perhaps excelled only by Jay Cooke. But if thus far Mr. Drew has given one day to the Gospel according to St. Paul, he has given six in Wall street to the Gospel according to Mammon. In fact, under his stockgambling amusements of bulling Erie one day and bearing it the next the broad gauge road has not prospered, and his stock, at its highest fancy fluctuations, has never reached the figure *bona fide* it ought to command. Vanderbilt has evidently taken some of this Wall street folly of bulling and bearing out of him and turned his attention to the more practical business of the road itself; and thus learning from the example of the enemy Drew may be able to make a stubborn, well contested and protracted fight. The Bloomingdale road is certainly a better place of diversion for railway men than Wall street. We care nothing whatever for the Drew party or the Vanderbilt party, so far as their selfish interests are concerned, but as we perceive that from this conflict the public interests have not suffered and will probably be promoted, we have only to say, let the battle go on. It puts money into circulation and keeps things lively.

## Revolution at Washington—A Government Outside the Constitution.

Revolution is going on everywhere. Through the whole Continent of Europe there is hardly a form or an institution that is even proximately definitive that can be counted upon to remain as it is for ten years to come. England is especially in the very tumult and uproar of change, and revolution has so successfully shaken the foundation of many ancient facts that it only considers which to try next. But in all the movement is in sympathy with the intellectual tendency of the age and is toward the greater freedom of the people. An ancient aristocracy relinquishes the stand it has ever taken against popular rights. Supreme culture and generous enthusiasm push equally toward the same goal, and too ardent advocates have the reign lightened on them only for fear that their precipitation should lose all and indefinitely retard the emancipation of the people from repressive laws. On this side the Atlantic the revolutionary ferment is active also; but, strangely enough, the tendency and movement is quite in the other direction. It is not toward the greater freedom of the people, but toward their enslavement—toward the crushing out of popular liberty, and the setting up in its place the rule of an oligarchy and despotism made manifest in military power. Here, in the very home and birthplace of modern freedom—here, where popular institutions had such success that the result of their working was what first disturbed Europe—here they are already tumbling to ruin, as if to give other nations a timely warning against modelling their institutions on the example of ours.

Never had a people such prosperity, such happiness, such absolute personal independence and command of their own destinies, such positive political freedom as we had. But we were not content. Not satisfied with being practically free and great, we listened to the gibes of our enemies, who said that we had gone so far, taunted us to go further, and pointed us for an ultimate goal to the wild theories of the Declaration of Independence. Lunatics in New England caught at the fancy, and worked with maniac energy to force it on the nation. Other lunatics in the South met these half way, and between the two countries was hurried into war. Four years the struggle raged with horrors that fortunately can never be recited—a war for greater freedom—and now it ends in the loss of all freedom for the people of ten States; a war originating in a sentimental sympathy with the oppressed, and resulting in the most terrible oppression ever known; a war begun because the negro was not free, and, behold, at its close, the white man is a slave! All that blood and treasure was given for freedom, as we were told, and the life of ten States is blotted out and the terrible precedent of governing the people of the Union by military despotism remains. And this results from the fact that we are, as Mr. Stevens says, "outside the constitution." On Saturday, in Congress, this gentleman said:—"I am often reminded by gentlemen around me, some very wise and some otherwise, that I have said more than once that all this is outside the constitution. He is otherwise who thinks that that assertion is not true." Here is the deliberately repeated declaration of the representative man of the republican party—the man who inspires its purpose and declares its will, as to the character of its acts—this typical republican scorns the puny thinkers who hold that the republican party is not outside the constitution; for he knows that it is, and he is right. It began existence in wild theories and lives in them still. It is outside the constitution, because inside the constitution there is no room for despotism, no way by which the whole people of a sovereign State can be made subject to the whim and caprice of a dozen demagogues in Congress; and so we drive on in the full career of revolutionary fury; and since we are in absolute fact outside the constitution, since the law is no longer a rule of action, since there is no President of the United States and no Supreme Court, and since a Jacobin club in Washington is all that remains of our government, who shall say where the revolution will leave us?

We may end anywhere. Thanks to the fact that we are "outside the constitution," we are in that helpless and defenceless state when nations fall into the hands of the strongest. Our whole history just now is comprised in the struggle of eccentric forces. Three of these are personal—Johnson, Stevens and Grant stand forward as if with more moral courage and fidelity, each to his own convictions, than all the other men in the country together. Johnson has been called obstinate and a fool; but he pursues with a grand moral heroism his own perception of what his duty demands. Stevens goes forward with vast energy, no doubt overest in his own

convictions—too sincere to pretend respect for the law when he does not feel it. Grant pursues a positive course also, from which nothing can swerve him—adherent to his own idea, as he was through the war—with something in his character of that silent majesty with which fate itself was clothed in the Greek poetry. And aside from these, social and economic elements strive for supremacy in the fabric of the future. Here are the banks working persistently for the concentration of wealth in few hands; the railroads striving toward the same end by another route; the telegraph, as the absolute master of the interchange of thought, demanding recognition of its power in tangible shape. Who shall rule, and how shall all come out? The democratic party, that once wielded the power of the people, is rotted away and crumbles at a touch. Popular right has no apparent champion; law is laughed at; the revolution rages, and our future only depends upon how much of the national vitality shall be left when the war of personal leaders shall be closed and government "outside the constitution" shall have spent its force.

## Thurlow Weed on Guano and Some Other Things, Including the Custom House.

It is understood that the Hon. Jerry Black withdrew from the President's counsel on the impeachment because the administration declined to send down a ship of war to put certain Baltimore clients of said Black in possession of an outlying guano island, from which they had been forcibly ejected by the government of Dominica, and that the special reason for Mr. Black's course in consequence of this refusal was this: that as his clients had carried up their case to Congress he could not be expected, as their attorney, to prejudice their cause before either house by appearing before the Senate in the President's defence. Certainly not, when his fee on the impeachment would be only a few paltry thousands, while his contingent interest in this guano island is set down at a million. It has been said, also, in reference to Mr. Seward's recognition of the claim of Dominica, that it involved the turning over of said guano to a new company and a New York company, including Thurlow Weed as an active or silent partner; and as Mr. Seward and Mr. Weed, since the supposed discovery of the dead body of Morgan, the recanting free-mason, thirty odd years ago, have stood in their relations to each other as Robinson Crusoe and his good man Friday, and as Mr. Weed's subsequent career as king of the lobby justified the report touching this guano controversy, we adopted it as part of the history of this remarkable case. Another thing in the way of a guano reminiscence, too, operated strongly to confirm this impression. Some years ago Mr. Thurlow Weed was seen, one pleasant summer day, strolling along the shore of the Jersey highlands just below Sandy Hook. To the questions put to the third party, "What brings Thurlow Weed down here? what job is up in Jersey?" this was the reply:—"Why, don't you know? You see that long shanty under the hill there. That is a guano factory. They make guano there. They take the marl out of that hill, and they take these shoals of oily fish called mossbunkers out of the bay, and they grind and mix and ferment them together, and they make a first rate guano by the process. That guano is what brings Thurlow Weed down here. He is in the speculation." But Mr. Weed, nevertheless, stoutly denies that he has any interest in this Alta Vela guano, and we will take him at his word for the present. He probably had enough of guano in that Jersey manufacturing experiment. About a year ago another experiment was tried with those Sandy Hook mossbunkers. An old steamship was anchored in the bay, and for many days there was a great smoke issuing from it, and a smell as if those on board were melting out the blubber of a hundred barrel whale. It was said they were trying out or frying out the oil of the mossbunkers, and were making a good thing of it. But the old ship was missing one morning, and then the facts appeared that it was confiscated, and that all this smoke and smell of fish oil had been used only to disguise a whiskey distillery turning out daily twenty barrels of contraband whiskey. Had any person told us then that Mr. Thurlow Weed was one of this whiskey company we should, perhaps, on the spur of the moment, have believed him, bearing in mind simply the fact of Mr. Weed's remarkable faculty of scenting out and getting into almost every "good spec" in the market.

How it has happened that he is not in this New York company working this Alta Vela guano under the claim of Dominica to the island, recognized by Mr. Seward, we cannot understand. If we knew no better, with all his perquisites and pickings from the Albany lobby and the Washington lobby and our corporation rings, in free wool statistics, army jobs, whiskey, steamboats, roving war commissions to Europe, corporation jobs and what not, we might conclude that Mr. Weed had made up his mind that he has made enough. But we do know better, and we dare say that there is truth in the report that, after getting all that he could out of Andy Johnson, the ungrateful Weed has cast him aside like an exhausted orange, and is turning his face to "Old Ben Wade" as the rising sun; that the facile "old man" of the lobby is engineering to get Senator Morgan into the Treasury Department under President Wade, so as to secure thereby the dispensation of the spoils of the New York Custom House. We must protest against this movement, however, and insist that the New York member of the Cabinet under "Old Ben" shall be the indefatigable Greeley, and that, considering his great efforts at reform in the matter of mileage and the franking privilege, and "such small deer," he shall be Postmaster General. And why? Because Weed ought to stand back and Greeley ought to have a chance, and because his savings in mileage, franking, &c., as Postmaster General, may give us a lift, though not much, towards the liquidation of the national debt.

HOFFMAN ON LOCAL EXPENSES.—The Baron von Hoffman is trying the effect of his eloquence and his well trained mustache on the voters of Connecticut. In a speech at Stamford the other evening he discussed the expenses of the national government. "Why are our national expenses—I say nothing of our local expenses—so large?" asked Hoffman. Of course the Baron "says nothing of our local

expenses." Under his administration he has managed, with the aid of the municipal rings, to run up our "local expenses" at the rate of five or six million dollars increase a year, and has swelled our city tax, "on with a magnificence that casts the extravagance of the national government into the shade." It is just as well, therefore, that he should "say nothing of local expenses" to the saving Yankees of the nutmeg State.

## The Western Union Telegraph Company and the Herald.

Some of the stupid stockjobbing newspapers of this city, incompetent to understand the responsibility and duty of a public journalist, and recognizing in the press nothing but an instrument for the promotion of personal interests, are surprised that the HERALD should expose the disastrous blunders and incompetency of the Western Union Telegraph management when it has a contract with the company as a member of the New York Associated Press and receives its news reports over the Western Union line. It is true that the HERALD is a member of the Associated Press and that we have a contract with the Western Union Telegraph Company for our news reports. It is also true that we fulfill all our obligations to the Press Association, that we comply strictly with the terms of our telegraph contract and that we exact a similar compliance from the Western Union people. This is a private affair, of no interest to the public; but there are other matters which are of moment to thousands of persons who have invested their money in Western Union stock.

The capital of the Western Union Telegraph corporation consists of four hundred and ten thousand shares, representing at par forty-one million dollars. At the price at which they now sell on the market the whole capital stock of the company would realize but thirteen and a half million dollars, and this, after paying the bonded debt of five millions and the floating debt of half a million, would only leave for the stockholders eight million dollars to satisfy a value of forty-one millions.

The Western Union Telegraph stock sold in 1857 at 100, in 1859 at 125, in 1860 at 175, in 1861 at 225, in 1863 at 240 a 250, in 1864 at 120 a 220, in 1865 at 116 a 121, in 1866 at 92, in 1867 at 64 and at the present time it sells at 33.

The working expenses of the line amounted in 1859 to twenty-five per cent of the gross receipts, in 1863 to thirty-five per cent, in 1864 to thirty-six per cent, in 1865 to forty-eight per cent, in 1866 to fifty-five per cent, and under the present management, in 1867, they swelled up to sixty-five per cent.

In 1863 the gross receipts of the Western Union Telegraph were eight hundred and sixty-four thousand dollars, and the company paid a dividend of seven and a half per cent; in 1864 the gross receipts were two million and sixty thousand dollars, which paid a dividend of nine and a half per cent; in 1865 the gross receipts were two million seven hundred thousand dollars, and a dividend of four per cent was paid, leaving a surplus of over half a million dollars on hand; in 1866 the gross receipts were five million and a quarter dollars and the dividend six and a half per cent; and in 1867, when the gross receipts reached nearly seven million dollars, the last dividend was passed and the stockholders left without a dollar of earnings and with a bonded debt of five millions and a floating debt of nearly half a million on their shoulders.

It would be well for the stupid stockjobbing newspapers to study these figures, instead of writing a parcel of trash about the HERALD's contracts and endeavouring to bolster up a management that would speedily bring any company to the dogs.

## NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

## Assembly.

ALBANY, March 30, 1868.  
The Supply bill was reported from the Committee on Ways and Means and made the special order for Tuesday morning.

## BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BRADSTREET.—To incorporate the New York Health and Accidents Association, a company.

By Mr. C. L. SMITH.—To elect Superintendents of the Poor in Kings county by districts.

CHARGES AGAINST THE TREASURER OF THE BINGHAMTON INEBRIATE ASYLUM.  
A resolution was introduced by Mr. RANNEY that the treasurer of Binghamton Inebriate Asylum report to the Board of Supervisors whether he has paid \$5,000 for procuring legislation in the year 1867, as charged and sworn to by T. Jefferson Gardner; and if said money was expended, what were the items of said expenditure. Adopted.

THE CLAIM BILL.  
Wednesday evening was set apart for the consideration of claim bills.

ADDITIONAL MANAGERS IN THE DORN IMPEACHMENT CASE.  
The SPEAKER ANNOUNCED S. Clark, of Schoharie, and Mr. Quinn, of New York, as additional managers in the impeachment case of Robert C. Dorn.

## THE FRENCH FISHERIES.

The French fishery on the Grand Bank and on the shores of Newfoundland gives employment to twenty thousand French seamen and to many other persons, and is regarded by the French government as a very important branch of industry. It is carried on at a distance of from two thousand to twenty-five hundred miles from the coast of France, requiring the employment of large and valuable vessels of from one hundred and fifty to four hundred tons burden, with expensive outfits, and is subject to onerous conditions. The French government pays a bounty of twenty francs per metric quintal of one hundred kilograms equal to ten francs per English quintal of one hundred and twelve pounds—on all dry codfish, the produce of the French fishery, exported by vessels expressly fitted out from France for the purpose of the fishery, and on the production of a French consul's certificate that the fish had been landed in good order. For this bounty the French government obtains the privilege to consume the services of every man in its fishing fleet up to the age of fifty-two years for the French navy whenever wanted, and wherever he may be. The vessels are required to carry nearly double the number of men and apprentices necessary for the prosecution of the business, and also a surgeon, and are required to give a bond, under heavy penalties, to prosecute the fisheries and to engage in no other occupation.

The quantity of French fish imported in bulk into the United States, principally at Boston, is from twenty-five to thirty thousand quintals per annum, nearly all of which is placed in bonded warehouses. A part of this import is sold for consumption in the United States, and pays a duty of fifty-six cents per quintal in gold; the balance is sold for exportation—without payment of duties—to the West Indies, before exportation the fish are packed in drums to insure their preservation.

Representative Butler having called the attention of the Treasury Department to this practice, it has been decided that under the revenue laws of the United States goods entered in bond cannot be changed from one use to another, except by being re-exported in bond. It is accordingly proposed to be discontinued the practice heretofore adopted with regard to French fish; and, as they cannot be exported in bulk, the French fishmen will hereafter be under the necessity of packing their fish in barrels or drums on board their vessels, or of landing them at once in bond in the United States.

## COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 107, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95